BUSINESS INTERESTS OF THE PETTIT REAL-TY COMPANY SAID TO HAVE SUFFERED GREATLY-APPARENTLY ABANDONS

ALL HIS PROPERTY.

It became known yesterday through the filing of mmons and complaint in a suit brought against him and other defendants that John Pettit, the well-known real-estate man and head of the John Pettit Realty Company, had been missing, it was alleged, for the last four months. It was said that Mr. Pettit's business affairs, by reason of his con-tinued absence, had suffered deplorably.

The suit referred to is brought by William Ca houn in the Supreme Court against John Pettit, his wife, Alida B. Pettit: Henry R. Waite, Alexander Quarrier and his wife, Jane, and against Carrie I. H. Calhoun, the wife of the plaintiff, to set aside the conveyance of property in Pine-st., Water-st. Greenwich-st. and Gold-st., which, Calhoun alleges was fraudulently transferred and conveyed by aite and Mrs. Pettit to Quarrier on July 2 las Calhoun, in his complaint, drawn by his attorney George Robinson, of No. 30 Nassau-st., says tha he was, prior to June, 1897, the owner of the land and building thereon at No. 181 Pine-st. He was also owner of the premises No. 128 Water-st.

DEPOSITED WITH PETTIT.

Calhoun alleges that on June 4, 1897, he conveyed this property to Pettit, and deposited it with him in escrow, having agreed to deposit the deeds with him as his security for his share of the profits when Pettit should sell the property. He alleges, upon information and belief, that Pettit, between June 4, 1897, and July 23, 1898, gave the defendant Waite a power of attorney over his property, with full authority to act for him and make any such convey-ances as he might deem fit. Some time between these two dates, plaintiff alleges, Pettit left this State, and has not been heard of since. Calhoun alleges that Walle, on July 2 last, depos-

ited the deeds in the office of the Register, and had them recorded, in violation of the agreement that had been made between them, and that Waite and Mrs. Pettit, on July 23, conveyed the property to the defendant, Quarrier, who centends that he is the owner in fee of the premises under the conveyances. Since Pettit left the State Quarrier and ite have, it is alleged, collected the rents of the verting them to their own use

Cathoun makes a similar sharge with reference to st., No. 80 Greenwich-st. and No. 73 Gold-st., all of ich was conveyed to Pettit in the same manner, and which, it is alleged, Waite and Mrs. Pettit conveyed to Quarrier on July 2. The deeds to these lots were not given Pettit at the same time as the ship w first two. Calhoun also asks for an accounting for damages and for the appointment of a receiver The names of Mrs. Pettit and Mrs. Quarrier, as the

n in the complaint, are said to be fictitious. Calhoun is sued as a part owner under the nal deeds, and is only made a defendant for the

original deeds, and is only made a defendant for the purposes of the suit.

Investigation of the allegation that John Pettit, has been missing for several months seems to bear out the affidavit. Mr. Pettit is reported to be a wealthy man. For the last twenty years he has been a well-known figure in the real estate world, particularly in downtown transactions. Among the buildings he is known to own are the Bennett Building, at fulton and Nassau sts.; the Downing Building, at fulton and Nassau sts.; the Downing Building, and some other downtown real estate. This last solution is hardly feasible, because it is against the Monroe Doetrine, and because the Building, and some other downtown real estate. This last solution for known and complaint. The singular part of the case is that Pettit, by his mysterious disappearance, seems to have abandoned in Calhoun's summons and complaint. The singular part of the case is that Pettit, by his mysterious disappearance, seems to have abandoned in Calhoun, is authority for the statement that his client, Mr. Calhoun, has made a thorough search for Mr. Pettit, and has failed to find him.

"When his exceptance of the case is the first one, because Spain is so feeble and cannot interfer with other nations in the Emisted States. Third-An independent Philippine Republic, under protection of the United States. Third States.

Third-An independent Philippine Republic, under protection of the United States.

Third An independent Philippine Republic, under protection of the United States.

Third An independent Philippine Republic, under protection of the United States.

Third An independent Philippine Republic, under protection of the United States.

Third An independent Philippine Republic, under protection of the United States.

Third States.

Third States.

The Most leave the Philippine Republic, under protection of the United States.

This last solution is hardly feasible, because it is against the Monroe Doctrine, and cannot feel the United States.

The most leaves the Philippine Rep

to-day." Mr. Robinson continued, "because is no one to pay him. Mr. Spencer received ary of \$5,000 a year, and finally grew tired of is for his employer to return."

PETTIT'S INTERESTS SUFFER.

According to Mr. Robertson, all of Mr. Pettit's interests have suffered almost entire neglect since in his buildings, and repairs have not been attended to. Several times one of Mr. Pettit's sons has called at his father's office, in the Bennett Building, and has inquired for tidings from his father, but got nothing. "Mr. Pettit has a fine house in West Orange." Mr. Robertson said, "but whether his wife lives there or not I do not know."

In order to get some idea of the case from a ifferent point of view, a reporter saw Henry Randall Waite, who is one of the defendants in the He seemed to think however, that he would be back in a few days. Mrs. Pettit, another defendant in the case. Mr. Waite thought, was in Europe.

The Pettit Realty Company was incorporated about a year ago. It is said to control about \$4,000.00 worth of property, but there is some reason to believe that the company is winding up its

affairs.
In his affidavit George Robertson, the plaintiff's In his affidavit George Robertson, the plaintin's lawyer, avers:

"That the defendant, John Pettit, has left this State, and his whereabouts are unknown to this plaintiff, and have been for the last four months. That if the defendants, Pettit, Wait and Quarrier, their agents and servants, are longer permitted to collect the rents and profits of the said premises, it will be impossible to pay the interest on the mortgages on said properties, as aforesaid, and to lay the running expenses of said properties."

It is admitted by Robertson, Calhoun's lawyer, that Waite has power of attorney from Pettit.

Both Calhoun and Mr. Spencer, Pettit's secretary, are out of town.

THE CONDITION OF THE BRIDGE.

COMMISSIONER SHEA SAYS ENGINEERS REPORT THAT IT IS AS SAFE AS EVER.

Bridge Commissioner Shea appeared at a join hearing before the committees on Railroads and on Bridges and Tunnels of the Municipal Council yesterday afternoon, to explain that the Brooklyn Bridge was all right, and that there was no danger Bridge was all right, and that there was no danger of the structure falling down. The hearing was held in accordance with a resolution of the Council calling for an investigation of recent complaints about the Bridge, with the view to providing a Commissioner Shea declared emphatically that

the Bridge was in no danger, and that it was as strong yesterday as on the day it was built, said he had ordered Samuel R. Probasco, chief engineer of the Department, to make an examination of the structure. He had received from the engineer the following report, dated July 29:

I beg to report that last night, shortly after f. p. m., a horse was overcome by the heat and fell. A crowd of vehicles and trolleys covered the land span and the main span from the Brooklyn anchorage to the Brooklyn tower. A very heavy strain was thrown on the overflow stays, and the lower chord buckled under. This is not new, and has occurred several times before. We have remedied it by putting timber braces on the chord and transferring the strain on to the next section of the chord, which has obviated any further buckling in that place. I have directed Mr. Dempsey to put these braces in all the channels where the overflow stays taker hold of the chord.

The second report is dated August 2, and is as

I have caused an examination to be made of the cables in the towers and at the anchorages, the stiffening trusses, and the floor beams, and I find that every portion of the Bridge, so far as its stability is concerned, is the same now as in previous examinations.

The overflow stays at the point of connection with the lower chords have in several connection.

Vious examinations.

The overflow stays at the point of connection with the lower chords have in several instances caused a buckling of the two channels forming the chord. This is not new, having been noticed and taken care of before. As the trusses form no part of the supporting strength of the Bridge, which is in the cables alone, it is entirely safe to assume that the Bridge is as strong to-day as it has been at any time since its erection.

Commissioner Shea said he had communicated Washington A. Roebling, who was associated with his father in the construction of the Bridge, and had asked him to make a report. Mr. Roeb-ling promised to do so as soon as he could get

ling promised to go so as soon as he could get time.

Councilman Francisco asked the Commissioner if the Municipal Assembly could not make some ordinances that would prevent overcrowding on the part of the trolleys. Mr. Shea said the contract provided that the cars be kept 102 feet apart, but if there was a city ordinance it would give the police power to arrest a conductor who ran his car nearer than that to the car ahead.

Washington A. Roebling, in an interview yesterday, said that the trusses were inserted in the Bridge only to give it rigidity, and bore no part of the weight of the structure. He further declared that the heat caused the cables to stretch, which was responsible for the apparent sagging.

DR. LESSER ILL.

Dr. Lesser, the surgeon-in-chief of the National Red Cross, is confined to his home, No. 19 East Sixty-first-st., by a severe attack of fever. His is ill from exhaustion as a result of an attack

RUSSIA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

THE "NOVOE VREMYA'S" INDICATION OF FRIENDLINESS TOWARD THE UNITED STATES AND HER POLICY IN THE ISLANDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The inclosed translation of a remarkable and important editorial from the "Novoe Vremya" ("New Times") of St. Petersburg, Russia, on "The Russian Policy in the Philippines," is worthy of publication, especally as it comes from that well-known semi-official organ, and indicates clearly the friendship of Russia for the United States, and her approval of our war in behalf of Cuba, and shows that she would take part in the discussion of the Philippines only to our benefit. Many of the sentiments are pleasing to Americans, and will astonish some who may have a wrong impression of freedom of thought and expression in Russia in regard to the affairs of other nations. I received the article from one of my friends, an official in Russia, who sent it with the excellent suggestion

New-York, Aug. 8, 1898.

RUSSIAN POLICY IN THE PHILIPPINES. From the Novoe Vremya, St. Petersburg, Russia,

that it be published in a good Ame. ican paper,

J. W. HOWARD.

The fate of Cuba is decided. The Philippina question remains. Who will determine it? Can this be settled by a conference between the United States and Spain? Or will the warships of sevthat such a solution is will be different and inde-

property, would be more moderate in their dealines with the local population than if they laid to defend their position on the islands.

One serious limitation may be expected from the United States. It is against the inflow of the yellow race, which always threatens peace in those islands.

DANGER THREATENS THE BRIDGE.

THE TRIBUNE'S WARNING IN LINE WITH MR. ROEBLING'S.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: For the editorial in to-day's Tribune,

under the caption of "Bridge Management," you are entitled to the thanks of the entire community. Your timely warning is in line with the warning given years ago by Mr. Roebling (whose genius gave us the Bridge) when it was proposed to subject it to a strain it was not intended to bear. The strain then contemplated was light compared to what it is now recklessly Referring to the management of the Bridge

before it was surrendered to the railroads, you say: "Hitherto the convenience and comfort of the public have been chiefly concerned. Now the safety of the Bridge structure itself is at stake." And this has been done in order to boom many millions of traction stock so it can be unloaded upon a confiding and innocent pub-lic. "But it is to be said deliberately and advisedly that conditions have been prevailing upon the Bridge which, if continued, would not merely menace its safety, but would almost

merely menace its safety, but would almost certainly wreck and destroy it." The Bridge engineer admits that the mishap of the Bridge engineer admits that the mishap of that Friday was caused by the overloading of the Bridge by trolley-cars, but adds that it would be safe if they were kept 102 feet apart, but unsafe if they run closer together.

Is not this a very narrow and uncertain margin upon which to subject the safety of many hundreds of lives and the structure itself, especially, when we know that the cars will not at

cially when we know that the cars will not at all times be kept that far apart? Brooklyn, Aug. 4, 1898. TRUCKMAN.

THE DISGRACE ON THE BRIDGE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I note your editorial of to-day on "Bridge Mismanagement," as I old yours of several days ago on "A Monstrous Betrayal," which I have carried in my pocket ever since, and I indorse

every word of them.

Before any contract was made with private companies to run cars I protested against it, claiming it would be impossible to amalgamate the different systems and give anything like the satisfaction and comfort to the public which then prevailed.

The Bridge was doing splendid work, and transporting its crowds with splendid success. The only problem to be solved then was how to place those who came on the other side of the river in the quickest, cheapest and most conriver in the quickest, cheapest and most con-venient manner. It was comparatively a simple problem. Now the problem is to place the same or larger crowd at Coney Island, Bergen Beach, Bensonhurst, Ulmer Park, Manhattan Beach, Canarsie, North Beach, South Brooklyn and East New-York, and it all has to be solved at the Manhattan end of the Bridge, amid the rush of cars and crowd as we there find it. This of cars and crowd as we there find it. This eenth century, to say nothing of the second city

of the world.

Words fail me when I attempt to criticise what has been done. I am afraid Guggenhelmer would be after me.

Brooklyn, Aug. 4, 1898.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir. Permit me to effer my appreciation of an article which appeared in your editorial column under the heading. The Powers Have Agreed.

I have noted from time to time the courtesy.

I have noted from time to time the courtesy. article which appeared in your editorial column under the heading. "The Powers Have Agreed"

THE TRIBUNE'S COURTESY.

of course, at this particular time would not be as noticeable, when the press in general is veering in that direction; but the same tone has been observed in your paper at times when that of most papers were quite the contrary.

something kind and complimentary to say of the mother country will detract nothing whatever from the love and patriotism of your own. At the same time it has no doubt had a great deal to do in helping to bring about the present improved relations between the two great nations.
Englishmen, perhaps, are as law-abiding and have as good an opinion of Americans and American institutions as any foreigners in this but they also have a good opinion of country, but they also have a good opinion themselves, and know of no reason why they should be thought any the less of for having been horn under the Union Jack.

We hope you will always show the generous feeling for the other great nation of the same feeling for the other great nation of the same and language as your own, for "thus

ace and language as your own, for "thu hould the brave the brave esteem." C. G. J. Hornellsville, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1898.

SENATOR HOAR AND THE WAR. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your paper to-day is the report of a speech made by Senator Hoar upon the war, in which he says he thinks the war could have been avoided. That the President and the purest minds every possible way is such a well-known fact that it seems as if Senator Hoar were almost cruel to bring up such a topic at this late date, when it is a far worse blow to those that mourn their dead

ainly the best has been done, and God is with our Army and Navy and the President of these newly United States, and "If God is for us, who can be against us?" Our soldiers and sellors are giving their lives for the sake of a downtrodden people, following the example of the One who is over all who try to do right.

New-York, July 20, 180s.

HIRAMIA.

DEATH FROM NOSTALGIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The paragraph in The Tribune on nostalgia, saying it is a disease, reminds me of an incident

of a young lady who had been sent North to school, who pined and became so feeble from

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington Aug 5.—The following Army and Navy orders have just been issued: ARMY.

The following officers of the 2d Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry are granted leaves of absence

Chaplein THEOPHILLS G. STEWARD, 25th Infantry, will foin his preferred. many Claret JACOB H SMITH, 12th Infantry, will occed to his home and swall proper

The following officers of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps will proceed to Porto Rico by the first transport and report to Major-General with the Signal Corps.

Cuba, for the examination of such officers as for promotion. The detail for the Board is as fol-

family, will report to Major William S. Mc 20th United States Infantry, president of t amining liberd appointed to meet at Santiago August 2, 1808. Acting Assistant Surgeon HERMANN B. GESSNER, United States Army, will proceed to Tampa, Fla.

Acting Assistant Surgeon JOHN R. BAINET, United

Becond Lieutenant BRIANT H. WELLS, 2d Infantry, will proceed to Sait Lake City, Unah, and report to the Governor of Utah for such light duty in connection with the National Guard of the State as he may be able to perform.

Acting Assistant Surgeons RICARDO GASTON, JOSEPH M. PLANT AND STATES S. PERRY, WILEY L. ATREYS and E. VAN HOOD, United States Army, now in New-York City, N. Y., will report to Major William H. Arthur, chief surgeon, United States Volunteers, for fransportation by United States transport Breakwater to Santiago de Colia, and, upon arrival there, will report to Major-General William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding troops at that place, for duty. The following officers of the Pay Department are

assigned to stations and duty from the dates hereinafter designated:

Major HENRY J. MAY, additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, is assigned to duty in the Perast-ment of the Guif, with studen at Atlanta, Ga. to date from July 1d, 1888, Major WILLIAM H. STILL, WEILL, additional paymaster, United States Volun-teers, is assigned to duty in the office of the Pay-ter of the Company of the Army, with station at Wash-ington, D.C., Cartier, LONDON, Physics of the Cartier, Physics of the P ington, D. C.

Captain JONATHAN N. PATTON assistant quartermaster of Volunteers, will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, and assume charge of the quartermaster's duties at that place.

NAVY.

Commander R. RUSH, sick leave extended two months from August 5.

Lieutenani-Commander W. H. REEDER, ordered to turn over command of Fourth District auxiliary naval force to Lieutenani JCHN S. MUCKLE.

Lieutenant John S. Mickell.

Lieutenant J. M. MASURY, ordered to the Alexander.

Paymaster's Clerk JAMES FARRELL, nominated by assistant paymaster J. L. lunes and appointment to duty on board the Yoremite. duty on board the Yoremic.

Paymaster's Clerk WILLIAM C. GRAY, nominated by Assistant Paymaster J. L. Bunce and appointment

Assistant Eugineer WILLIAM A. CORDON, ordered to Assistant Engineer FRANK J. BERIK ordered to the works of William Cramp & Sons

FAST TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER. THE FARRAGUT EXPECTED TO MAKE THIRTY

KNOTS AN HOUR. Chicago, Aug. 5-A dispatch to "The Tribune"

thicago, Aug. a A dispatch to The Friedra's from San Francisco says.

The new torpedo-hoat destroyer Farragut, built according to the designs of and by the Union Iron Works, promises to be the fastest craft ever constructed in America, or plying in American waters, and will eclipse any naval vessel in the world. This has been indicated in the first run she has

This has been indicated in the first run see has made.

It was merely a preliminary trip for a try-out trip, which is to occur next Monday. It is the intention of the builders to endeavor to run thirty knots which speed the Government requires the boat shall make. The Farragut did not go over the Government course on the first run, but speed over the waters of the Lower Bay.

The engines are up to the expectations of the hullders, for they developed half-power, that is, they developed 2,000 horse-power of their required 5,00, which is considered an extraordinary performance, the engines being run at 200 revolutions a minute. The Farragut attained a speed of twenty knots an hour at this half-driving, and therefore her builders feel sure that she will run over thirty knots.

ARCTIC ASHORE WITH NAVAL RESERVES. Breakwater, Del. Aug. 5.-The United States patrol-boat Arctic went ashore here at 4 o'clock this morning, in a severe northwest storm.

GIFTS TO THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

And I am of the opinion that your having | WORKS AS WELL AS FAITH AT NOLITHFIELD-MR MACGREGOR ON DELIVERANCE FROM SIN. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

East Northfield, Mass., Aug. 5.-Mr. Moody has three grandchildren, and he is in his happiest moments when he has Emma, or Irene, or D. I., jr., in his carriage, driving around the seminary grounds or going to Mount Hermon. His enjoyment in them and in his own family life leads him to think of the children in the tenement districts who know nothing of the pleasures and comforts which his loved ones enjoy. For many years he has made it possible for a large number of children to have a country outing. This year it came to his attention that The Tribune Fresh Air Fund led aid in order to send out the children already invited, and he said that the conference would be glad to help the children; that any person who could do so and would not must have a soul aller than his pocket. He feels that if two or three of the large summer conferences would take

If \$3 will give a poor child two weeks of happi-

and he shows his faith by his works.

The offering for the fund was \$831, but it was not announced, and through the afternoon addi-tional gifts were handed to Mr. Moody or sent to Moody's suggestions of a special offering should immediate use would soon be received. THOSE PRESENT AT THE MEETING.

Crosby, "Hide Me. Soldier of the Cross," "Soldiers of Christ, Arlse," "Make Haste, O Man, To Live." "For Jehovah I Am Waiting," and "Oh, How I Love Thy Law," Am Waiting," and "Oh, How I Love Thy Law," were also sung by the choir and the audience before Mr. Moody came to the platform. Miss Havergal's hymn, "True-hearted, Whole-hearted," was then sung to the time written by Mr. Stehbins. After a prayer by the Rev. Dr. L. R. Foote, of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, of New-York, a part of the vested chorus of girls from the seminary sang "Softly and Tenderly Jesus is Calling." The Rev. E. Curits of Syracuse, then offered prayer, after which the Mount Hermon quartet sang "The Shepherd True." Mrs. Dube, from Zululand, sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," one verse in English and another in her native tongue.

MR. MACGREGOR'S SERMON.

Mr. MacGregor spoke this morning upon "Loosing he Prisoners," basing his address upon the miraculous deliverance of Peter from prison. The follow-

lous deliverance of Peter from prison. The following is his sermon in full:

It has been well said that all the miracles of the Bible are also parables. They are narratives of what God has done, and illustrations of what God can do and will do. They are full of spiritual meaning. What God has done for the bodies of his servants God can do for their souls, and the manner of deliverance in the one case is fitted to throw light on the manner of deliverance in the other.

To-day, then, I take this well-known story to illustrate the manner in which God leads his children into the enjoyment of that liberty which Christ has won for us. What our God did for Peter on that night long ago he is willing to do for us now. And therefore we need that He should do it. The condition of many among us is precisely parallel to the condition of Peter.

First—We are the Lord's children. Of that we have me doubt. We have believed in the Lord Christ to the salvation of our soul. We have passed from death to life. We know Jesus Christ, We love Jesus Christ, and thave good evidence, as Peter had, of our love to Him. We have served Christ, and it may be that in His great mercy He has used us to lead sons to His fold. Some of us here may be in a special sense, as Peter was, anostles, men set apart for holy service, and giving all our life to the advancement of the Kingdom of God.

CHAINS OF EVIL HABITS.

Assistant Paymaster J. L. Bunce and appearance Assistant Paymaster J. L. Bunce and appearance revoked.

Gell Engineer F. T. CHAMBERS, detailed from the Navy Yard at New-York and ordered to duty in connection with coaling station at Pago Pago.

Professor of Mathematics AARON N. SKINNER, appointment with relative rank of Beutenant from July 30 to Naval Observatory.

Assistant Paymaster J. E. BOY R. SHELDON, ordered to the franklin.

Second—Yet we are bound; we know to-day that the characteristic of our lives is not "liberty." We feel painfully under constraint. At times it we feel painfully under constraint.

seems as though we were wholly delivered over to the power of Hered, and as if the service of God were impossible. You remember there were three things which stood between Peter and liberty.

were impossible. You remember there were three things which stood between Peter and liberty. There were the chains. These may represent evil habits, which bind many of the Lord's children. How sad it is to see a Christian in the grasp of evil habits! Yet the sight is common enough. They long to know the joy and liberty of Christ, but they are short-tempered; they are proud, ready to give way to evil-speaking, they are consorious and fault-hading, or they are worldly and pleasure seeking. Their habits of life, of eating, of dichking, of smoking, of reading, bind them like fetters and hinder them from serving Christ. Then there are the guards, two within the soul and two without. May not these very fittingly represent the companions and the circumstances which are such a hindrance to many? There are some here to-night who long to live a life of absolute surrender; there are hearts housering for loy and the liberty and the power of such a life, but when the call comes from God to enter it, they think of their companions, they think of their circumstances and they say it is impossible. These companions are so close to them, so mixed up with all their life, how is it possible to escape from them? These circumstances are so hard it is impossible for in to occape from under their pressure and serve God in newness of life.

Then there was the door of the prison—a huge, heavy heet think, whose dead weight made it the most formidable hindrance of all. And this may stand fer our dispositions and constitutional charactristics, which, in many cases, are a bigger obstacle to blessing than anything else. How

stand for our dispositions and constitutional char-acteristics, which, in many cases, are a bigger obstacle to blessing than anything else. How often we hear the plea, 'I cannot help losing my temper, for constitutionally I am irritable; I cannot help worrying, for naturally I am formed that way? The life of service and liberty may be possible for these, but between me and it lies this impassable barrier of my particular character and temperament.

By these things and things like them, how many things and things like them, how many

you have shown to the English people, which. MOODY AND THE CHILDREN. bless his fellow-man. Deliverance was for him, as HOW PETER WAS FREED.

Now, see how deliverance came. First-It came from God. That is the first and greatest lesson we have to learn. Peter did not deliver himself. How small it is to say that! How childish it seems to repeat it! Yet, brethren, the secret of the victorious life lies in learning it. The angel of the Lord came upon him and a light shone in the prison. His deliverance was not something that has had achieved—something of which he could prison. His deliverance was not something that he had achieved—something of which he could afterward boast. It was something that God brought him. O child of God in bondage! lay this to heart. If you are ever to be free, God must do it. You can't free yourself. It is equally true what you say, that because you can't overcome these evil habits, that you can't shake off the influence of these evil companions or change this disposition, that a holy life is so hard for you to live. It is because you have been struggling with your chains, wrestling with your guards and beating yourself against your prison doors that you are so weary, and then you feel the Carristian life is such a hard life. Now, my brother, my sister, lay it to heart, you can't deliver yourself. You learned that lesson about pardon long ago. Learn it now about service. Say in your immost soul: "I long to be free. I long to walk in newness of life. But I can't do it. My God must do it. Sunk down in despair.' And as you learn that it is impossible with man, you will learn it is possible with God. Peter's deliverance came from God. So must yours and mine.

GOD'S DELIVERANCE SUDDEN.

GOD'S DELIVERANCE SUDDEN cond-it came suddenly. This was the most

staggering thing about it to Peter.

bined suddenness and completeness utterly wildered him. The story expressly tells us that that it was true which was done that it was true which was done he angel, but thought he saw wisio. Sow, just as the fact of sudden deliverance strength of the proclamation of the possibility of the proclamation of the possibility of the proclamation of the possibility. They believe in deliverance strangers many of Goldidren. They believe in deliverance, God hidren. They believe in deliverance, God hidren. They believe in deliverance of Goldidren. They believe in deliverance, God hidren. They believe in deliverance, God hidren and his shall not have dominion over yound he will some time or of the possibility of the possibility of the power of Christ. The legion of victory now. But brethren, when Gorks, he works wonders. Look at the testimothe Gospels to the power of Christ. The lege paralytic, the woman with an issue of bloce deaf man in Decapolis, blind Bartimeus, a daughter of Jairus were immediately heale these cases, as in the case of Peter, suddiverance was possible, because it was God with sat work. If Peter had had to deliver himse d as Peter did, and dare to expect from him verance, great and glorious, as Himself.

PREEDOM MEANS TRIAL. chains fell off. Then the guards were

VICTORY IN OBEDIENCE emptory are the commands it contains. The angel gives no explanation, and Peter seeks note. He does not understand, he does not ask to understand, he obeys. Rend it. The angel of the Lord smote Peter on the side and raised him up, saying, Arise up quickly. And his chains fell off from his hands. And the angel said unto him, Gird thyself and blind on thy smalars, and so he did. And he saith unto him, Cast thy garment about they and follow me. And he went out and followed him." What splendid obedience. No wonder Peter got free. The very command the angel gave might have led Peter to ask questions. The thing seconed the madness of a midnight dream. But Peter was content to be mad, to do mad things. He did not understand, but he dared to beleve and to obey. O child of God, when will you learn the lesson that everything turns on obedience? God offers you victory, deliverance from that evil temper, that bitter tongue, from that shyness and nervousness which make you afraid to pray before others and keep you out of the full joy of the Christian life. And that He may lead you into deliverance He says. "Follow me." You may not understand how it is possible. Never mind. "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and lean not to thine own understanding." Obey, follow. Walk right up to the iron door in obedience to the command of God, face the obstacle which it seems impossible to overcome, and as you approach it in faith and obedience, God will throw it down, and over it you will pess into liberty to walk with your Saviour in newness of life.

MR. MORGAN'S ADDRESS.

MR. MORGAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Morgan discussed "The Man with a Withered Hand." He said in substance:

Mr. Morgan discussed "The Man with a Withered Hand." He said in substance:

From 6a. m. until Mr. MacGregor began to speak, I was in doubt what mesage the Master would send to you through me. With the great message of deliverance before us, let us go back a little in our thinking. Oftentimes you come to a passage in a book where you say. That is fine thinking. Let me go back over the leaf and see what led up to that." This morning we will look at one of the miracies which may explain still further the deliverance of which we have been hearing. In Luke vi, 6 to 10, we read: "And it came to passals on another Sabbath that he entered into the synazogue and taught; and there was a man whose right hand was withered. And the scribes and Pharisees, watched him, whether he would heal on the Sabbath day; that they might find an accusation against him. But he knew their thoughts, and said to the man which had the withered hand. 'Rise up and stand forth in the midst.' And he arose and stood forth. Then said Jesus unto them, 'I will ask you one think: Is it lawful on the Sabbath day to do good or to do evil? To save life or to destroy it." And looking eround about upon them all, he said unto the man. 'Stretch forth thy hand.' And he did so, and his hand was restored whole as the other."

We have seen the reheme of deliverance. Let us come to the point. We shall see in our thought this morning only two persons, the man with the withered hand and Jesus stands for the one able to give the help that I need. Three things will be considered. First, the command, second, the obedience; third, the result.

Come with me to the synagogue. Keep your eye on that man. He has a withered band. We have been pitying him, but now hear the strange command. Jesus tells him to do the only impossible thing, and now, looking at the command; second, the obedience; third, the result.

Come with me to the synagogue. Keep your eye on that man. He has a withered band. We have been pitying him, but now hear the strange command. Jesus tells him to do th

The Rev. Mr. Swift, secretary of the Matro-politan Federation of the Epworth League, led the Round Top meeting, and the Rev. Dr. Ham-lin, of Washington, preached in the evening. He discussed the law of development in the Christian life. TRIAL OF THE MACKENZIE.

Philadelphia. Aug. 5.-The torpedo-hoat Mac-

Manamaters (Closed at Noon To-day). Quick Talk UNTIL twelve to-day it will be our pleasure to serve you; after twelve we shall serve our own pleasure. These are the mat-

ters we have prepared for the first half of that arrangement:-A Golf-Negligee Shirt for men at 50c. that we have found to be superior to any regular dollar shirt on sale in this town

We can promise no more after to-day. A Shirt at a Dollar that has heretofore figured in the most exclusive circles of dollar-and-a-half shirt society. Made from madrasses, percales and zephyrs, -mostly imported materials.

A Silk Suspender, at 25c. It's of pure silk, despite its price.

Madras Ties, and of D. & J. Anderson's madras at that, at four for twenty-five cents. Half of a low price. Men's Collars, fifty cents for six. You

know all about them. They're a specialty of ours. We promise that they equal in every respect, except that of wear, any 25c collar you can name. They wear better. Men's Trousers, five dollar grades, \$3.50.

Some are \$6 kinds, but there are only a few of them. Women's Collars, at ten cents each

Like the men's collars, mentioned above,

these are fully equal in appearance and superior in wearing quality to the highest class goods made. Women's Oxford Shoes, at \$1.40, and laced boots, at \$1.75. Two shining examples of the kind of bargains we like to

Men's Handkerchiefs at \$1 a dozen. Not to be equaled, nor approached, we think. Men's Novelty Handkerchiefs, -the strange and startling things that Paris sent us early in the season. Fifty cents each. Odd, but highly popular.

JOHN WANAMAKER Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

New Publications.

THE AMERICAN QUEEN FOR AUGUST. CONTENTS:

A SAILOR'S KNOT AND HOW IT WAS CUT. By Frank R. Stockton. UNSENT LETTERS. By "Rita."

A STORY OF THE HUDSON. By Max Pen berton. MY SWEETHEART! MY FLOWER-WREATH By Edwin Arnold.

A HALO OF RED GOLD HAIR. By Kate Upson Clark. ROBIN HOOD AND HIS MERRY MEN. THE COMING OF THE KING.

HOW TO PLAY LAWN TENNIS. By Blanche Keller BEAUTY AND THE TOILET. BY

Pain.

ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN NEEDLEWORK. By Emma Haywood. HOW TO SECURE AN APPETITE. By Mary

Easton PHOTOGRAPHING ON LINEN. By Howard Park Dawson

SEASONABLE MENU. By Blanche Gilletta JOSEPH'S MADONNA. By Florence Hatch. THE SUMMER GIRL. By Eugene L. Didier. SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINING. By Mrs. C.

G. Phillips AMERICAN QUEENS OF SONG. By Emms Penhall.

Prize Competitions for the Children, Amateur Photographer and Literary Reader. THE VISION.

For sale by all Newsdealers at 5c., or 50c. year. Office of publication:

78-80 WALKER ST., NEW YORK.

BISMARCK AND FREDERICK:

A just and their view of the parts they played in was, diplomacy, and statecraft as the real creators of the empire By JOHN LORD, LLD. Limb. Cieth, with portraits, \$1.00, postpaid. Sent on approval.

Prom Epictetus Emerson; Ellot, Browning. "A 7077 title book which contains a great deal of sound sense." The Outlook CORDED CLOTH, GILT TOP. 40 CENTS FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT,

BOOKS.-All OUT-of-PRINT BOOKS SUP-PLIED, no matter on what subject. Acknowledged the world over as the most expert book finders extant. Please state wants. BAKER'S GREAT BOOKSHOP, 14-16, John Bright-street, Birmingham, England.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

YESTERDAYS IN THE PHILIPPINES. By Joseph Earls Stevens. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 232. (Charles Sorti-ner's Sons.) STORIES BY FOREIGN AUTHORS. RUSSIAN. 16ma pp. 163. (Charles Scribner's Sons.) pp. 163. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)
STORIES BY FOREIGN AUTHORS. SCANDINAVIAN.
16mo, pp. 179. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)
By Zack Life is Life. And other Tales and Episodes. By Zack-lino, pp. 319. (Charles Scribner's Sone.)

THE NATION'S NAVY. Our Ships and Their Achievements. By Charles Morris. 12mo, pp. 333. (J. B. Lippincott Company.) ments. By Charles Morris.
Lappincott Company.)
THE STORY OF THE MIND. By James Mark Baldwis.
With illustrations. ISmo. pp. 236. (D. Appleton &

APPLETON'S DICTIONARY OF NEW-YORK, And I's
Vicinity, With maps of New-York and its environs
Twentleth year. 16mo, pp. 343. (D. Appleton & Co.)
THE QUEEN'S CUP A Novel. By G. A. Henty, 16mo,
pp. 330. (D. Appleton & Co.) THE STORY OF ROB ROY. By Sir Waiter Scott. Con-densed for home and echool reading by Edith D. Har-ris. 18mo. pp. 306, "Appleton's Home Reading Books." (D. Appleton & Co.)

NEWS FROM THE BIRDS. By Leander S. Keysen, 18mo. pp. 229. "Appleton's Home Reading Books." D. Appleton & Co., HAROLD'S RAMBLES. By John W. Troeger. 18mo. pp. 155. "Appleton's Home Reading Books." (D. Appleton & Co.)

ton & Co.)

CIVIL CHURCH LAW—NEW-YORK. Edited by George
James Bayles. 4to, pp. 72. (James Pott & Co.)

SELECTIONS FROM JEAN PAUL FRIEDRICH RICHTER. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by George
Stuart Collins. 12mo, pp. 163. (American Book Com-

CORNELL STUDIES IN CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY. No VIII. The Five Post-Kilesthenean Triles. By Fred Orlando Bates. 4to, pp. 71. (The Macmillan Com-pany.)

pany.)

PSYCHOLOGY FOR THACHERS By C. Lloyd Morgan.
With a prefice by Henry W. Jameson. 16mm, pp. 26.
(Charles Scribner's Sons.)

HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE. By Ferdinand Schwill.
With maps and geneal good tables. Crown Svo. 52.
424. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

THE POEMS AND PROSE SKETCHES OF JAMES
WHITCOMS BILLEY Vol IX—Armazindy
pp. 173 (Charles Scribner's Sons.) pp. 173. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

EZEKIEL'S SIN. A Cornish Romance. By J. H. Pearch

12mo. pp. 297. (George H. Richmond & Son.) THE POTENTATE By Frances Forbes-Robertson. 12ms.
pp. 306. (George H. Richmond & Son.)
VONDEL'S LUCIFER. Translated from the Dutch by
Leonard Charles Van Noopen. Illustrated by John
Aurita. 8vo. pp. 428. (Continental Publishing Company.)

WASHINGTON AFTER THE REVOLUTION. By William Spohn Baker. 4to, pp. 416. U. B. Lippincott

BIOGRAPHY OF OTTMAR MERGENTHALER AND HISTORY OF THE LINOTYPE. Its Investion and Development. (No publisher's name given. Baltimore Md.)

Md.)

THE ASSOCIATION OF HUMAN AND BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS By E. F. Brush. M. D. 16mo, pp. 144. (Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Company.)

MILK. By E. F. Brush. 16mo, pp. 12d. (Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Company.)